



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The highest mortality in any one day was at the rate of 36, and the lowest 15, while the average was 25.4. The coefficient per each one thousand of the population was 48.4.

Mortuary statistics from the State of São Paulo.

São Paulo.—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 110 deaths, not including 20 stillbirths. The causes were as follows: Whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; abdominal tuberculosis, 2; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 7; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 7; of the digestive system, 35; of the urinary system, 5; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 4; senile debility, 1; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 22.

By ages, less than 2 years of age, 64; 2 to 5 years, 8; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 50 years, 24; more than 50 years old, 10. Males, 70; foreigners, 17; natives, 93, and nationality unknown, 1.

Daily death rate 15.58, as compared with 12.85 for the preceding week.

Campinas.—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 27 deaths, not including the same number of stillbirths. The causes of deaths were as follows: Diphtheria, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 3 (these 3 were of the pulmonary variety, other forms of tuberculosis caused 2 deaths); diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 6; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 2; puerperal septicæmia, 1; senile debility, 2; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 3. Males, 15; natives, 23; foreigners, 4.

Daily mortality rate 3.85, as compared with 3.14 for the preceding week.

Santos.—During the week ended the 2d instant there were in all 22 deaths, not including 4 stillbirths. The causes of the deaths were as follows: Whooping cough, 1; grippe, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; septicæmia, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 3; of the urinary system, 3; congenital debility, 1; violence, except suicide, 1, and diseases badly defined, 4. Males, 16; natives, 16; foreigners, 4, and nationality unknown, 1.

Daily average mortality 3.14, as compared with 3.71 for the preceding week.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, week ended April 9, 1905.

During this week there were in all 254 deaths. Yellow fever caused 12 deaths, being 10 among foreigners and the remaining 2 among natives. At the close of the week there were 12 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião. This is the largest number of cases in any one week for over nineteen months, and the gradual increase during the last two months has the appearance of the beginning of a serious outbreak. However, the season is late for a bad epidemic, and the outbreak may be checked in its incipency. Since the 1st of January there have been 149 cases and 51 deaths from this cause. During the whole of 1904 there were but 145 cases of yellow fever